authorities. Indian exporters have complained that Bangladesh authorities are not even accepting the applications for certification.

f. Fish and milk powder are banned for import from all land ports.

(b) The reasons for such a statement by Bangladesh Foreign Minister perhaps, are because of huge trade surplus in favour of India. The following table shows the import and export figures of bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh for the last four years:—

(Value In US$ Million)

Year	India's Exports To Bangladesh	India's Imports from Bangladesh	Total Trade
2000-2001	872.98	73.87	946.85
2001-2002	1002.18	59.12	1061.30
2002-2003	1176.00	62.05	1238.24
2003-2004	1740.75	77.63	1818.38
2004-2005	1586.18	54.88	1641.06

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These issues have been repeatedly taken up through demarches by the High Commission as well as during the meetings of the India-Bangladesh Joint Working Group on Trade. Nevertheless, the non-tariff barriers continue to exist. The issues pertaining to these non-tariff barriers will be, *interalia,* raised by the Indian side in the forthcoming Joint Working Group on Trade to be held in Dhaka on August 1-2,2005.

Proposals received for setting up industries

984. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of proposals received by the Ministry for setting up of industries in the country particularly in Maharashtra; and

(b) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise distribution of investment proposals based on the Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (lEMs) filed and Letters of Intent (Lols)/Direct Industrial Licence (DILs) issued during the period 1.4.2002 to 30.6.2005 is enclosed. (See below).

Under the liberalized Industrial Policy, decision to set up industry depends upon the commercial judgement of the entrepreneur which, in turn, is also based on the initiatives taken by the State Government by way of providing basic infrastructural facilities and other incentives. Industrial Development is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The Central Government supports the efforts by providing support/incentive under its various schemes, particularly for development of industrially disadvantageous areas.

Statement

State-wise Investment Intentions (lEMs+Lols+DILs) from 1.4.2002 to 30.6.2005

Name of the States/UTs	Proposed Numbers	Proposed investment (Rs. crore)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1066	44130
Arunachal Pradesh	20	217
Assam	174	1477
Bihar	20	344
Chandigarh	2	1
Chhattisgarh	847	81486
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	442	7011
Daman & Diu	203	1516
Delhi	27	73
Goa	119	1253
Gujarat	1564	112481
Haryana	642	12655

Name of the States/UTs	Proposed Numbers	Proposed investment (Rs. crore)
Himachal Pradesh	208	5310
Jammu & Kashmir	288	4629
Jharkhand	226	20851
Karnataka	628	34385
Kerala	77	1115
Lakshadweep	0	0 15877
Madhya Pradesh	309	
Maharashtra	2188	46613
Manipur	3	10
Meghalaya	108	1295
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	7	16037
Orissa	510	72900
Pondicherry	132	1045
Punjab	422	8890
Rajasthan	5058	4529
Sikkim		261
Tamil Nadu	1017	61405
Tripura Uttar	13	300
Pradesh	1243	33778
Urtaranchal	425	5201
West Bengal	1318	32656
Location in more than One State	8	29
TOTAL	14769	629760

Export of motor parts

†985. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the countries where there is a demand for motor parts manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.